

ADAPTIVE REUSE – The process of converting a building to a use other than what it was originally designed

ARCHITRAVE – The casting or the molding surrounding a door or window frame; also, in classical architectural, the lowest part of an entablature

BALUSTER – A banister; the upright support of a rail, in the railing of a staircase, balcony, or porch.

BALUSTRADE – A row of balusters topped by a rail.

BEADED WEATHERBOARD – A wooden board similar to clapboard which as had a groove cut into the board for its width near the bottom of the side. The bottom edge may be slightly rounded.

BOARD AND BATTEN – Vertical flushboard that has had smaller strips of wood nailed over cracks between adjacent boards

BRACKET – An overhanging member projecting from a wall to support weight falling outside of the wall; or a similar brace to strengthen an angle. Brackets often serve a decorative purpose.

BUNGALOW STYLE – A style which had its heyday during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The true bungalow is a small single-story house; the roof space may be usable by a solitary dormer or by windows in the gables. The main characteristics of the style are the small size, simplicity, low sweeping lines, and a wide veranda.

CAPITAL – The uppermost part of a column or pilaster.

CASEMENT – A hinged window frame that opens horizontally like a door.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS – A document allowing an applicant to proceed with a proposed alteration, demolition or new construction of a property in a designated area or site, following the determination of the proposals suitability according to the Design Guidelines.

CLAPBOARD – A wooden board with one side thicker than the other used for weather-boarding of houses.

COLUMNS – A vertical support of round section. In classical architecture, the column has three parts: base, shaft, and capital.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE – A structure determined to be a significant part of a historic district.

CORNER BOARD – A vertical board at the intersection of two walls. A corner board serves as a joint for the intersecting clap-board as well as concealing the ends of the clapboard.

CORNICE – And molded projection that crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; an ornamental molding, usually of wood or plaster, running around the walls of a room just below the ceiling; the molding forming the top member of a door or window frame; the exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and the wall.

CUPOLA – A small structure built on top of a roof or building to complete a design and to provide a source of light and a means of ventilation.

DENTIL – A small rectangular block in a series, projecting like teeth, as under a cornice. Medallions, which are sometimes referred to as dentils, are actually larger and more separated.

DORMER – A structure projecting from a sloping roof usually housing a window or a ventilating louver.

DOUBLE-HUNG – A window frame that opens by sliding up and down.

ENTABLATURE – In classical architecture, the horizontal members immediately above the column capitals; divided into three major parts, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

FANLIGHT – A semicircular or semi-elliptical window with radiating sash bars above a door or window.

FINIAL – A roof ornament, usually projecting from the top of a gable.

FLUSHBOARD – A wooden board which has been jointed to be even in surface with adjacent boards.

FLUTING – Vertical grooving, usually found on columns or pilasters.

FRIEZE – The middle part of an entablature.

GABLE – The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

GAMBREL ROOF – A roof with two slopes of different pitch on either side of the ridge.

HIP ROOF – A roof that slopes upward from all four sides of the building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

MANSARD ROOF – A roof with two slopes to all four sides, the lower one being much steeper than the upper.

MEDALLIONS – Ornamental blocks placed in a regular pattern beneath a cornice. They are frequently referred to as dentiled, although dentils are usually smaller and in a continuous series. Dentils usually project outward, while medallions project downward.

MOLDED WEATHERBOARD – A wooden board similar to clapboard which has had a groove cut into the board for its width near the bottom of the side and which has also had the bottom edge rounded so radically that the bottom edge has in effect been completely cut away.

MUNTIN – A divider in a window. Muntins fix the lights of a window into position and determine the number of sidelights.

PILASTER – A flat faced representation of a column against a wall.

PITCH – The degree of slope of a roof.

PORTICO – A porch or a roofed space forming the entrance to a building, open or partially enclosed, often with columns.

QUION – An outside corner of a building. The term also refers to decorative projections of materials by which a corner is marker.

RIDGE – The horizontal line of meeting of the upper slopes of a roof.

SASH – Any framework of a window; may be movable or fixed; may slide in a vertical plane (as in a double-hung window) or may pivot (as in a casement window).

SHED ROOF – A roof resembling a lean-to. Shed roofs are often used for extensions of gable roofs or for additions of porches.

SHUTTER – A solid panel of wood or metal to make a close over a window.

SIDELIGHT – Windows immediately to the sides of a door as part of the total doorway treatment.

SILL – The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window.

TONGUE AND GROOVE – The term for a board having a tongue formed on one edge and a groove on the other for tight jointing.

TRANSOM – A window immediately above a door.

WATER TABLE – A horizontal exterior ledge on a wall or a pier, usually at the first floor, often sloped or provided with a drip molding to prevent water from running down the face of the foundation.